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QUEENSLAND

THE LABOUR FORCE

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# THE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1985

**PHONE INQUIRIES** For more information about these statistics please contact Bevin Morris on Brisbane (07) 222 6277.

For other inquiries, including copies of publications, please contact Information Services on Brisbane (07) 222 6351.

**MAIL INQUIRIES** Please write to Information Services, ABS, Statistics House, 345 Ann Street, Brisbane, Q. 4000.

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## Main Features

- In February 1985, the labour force in Queensland was estimated to be 1,132,800 and comprised 708,700 males and 424,200 females, including 235,500 married females.
- Employed persons in February 1985 totalled 1,004,600. Males numbered 631,600 and females 373,000. Of the females, 214,300 were married.
- The estimated number of persons unemployed in Queensland in February 1985 was 128,200 or 11.3 per cent of the labour force. Of this total, the number of persons looking for part-time work was estimated to be 18,800.
- Of the total unemployed, 38,800 persons, or 32.2 per cent, were in the 15 to 19 years age group. This represents an unemployment rate of 27.5 per cent for this age group.
- The estimated number of persons looking for their first job in February 1985 was 20,000 or 15.6 per cent of all unemployed persons in Queensland.
- The estimated number of persons unemployed in February 1985 in the Brisbane Statistical Division was 55,300 (10.4 per cent of the labour force in that area) compared with an estimate of 72,900 unemployed in the rest of Queensland (12.2 per cent of the labour force in that area).

Explanatory Notes

Note. Standard errors have been revised in this publication. For a detailed explanation see Technical Notes on page 22.

General

This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey.

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are published and are available on request.

The Population Survey

The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and usually covers slightly more than two-thirds of 1 per cent of the population of Queensland. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during a period of two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from Census and estimated populations;
- (c) overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

Employed persons comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers, and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or

- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business, or farm, but were not at work.

Full-time workers are those who usually work 35 hours or more a week and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week.

Part-time workers are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week.

Hours of work. The figures of aggregate hours and of average hours refer to actual hours worked during the survey week, not hours paid for. They may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, injury, accident, and industrial disputes; and stoppages of work due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. When hours of work are recorded, fractions of an hour are disregarded and this results in slightly lower figures than would be the case if actual time worked was recorded. Persons stood down for the whole of the survey week without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment are regarded as employed and therefore are included (working no hours) in the calculation of average hours worked. Persons stood down in the survey week for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown and waiting to be called back to their job are regarded as unemployed and are therefore excluded from the calculation.

Unemployed persons are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and:
  - (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
  - (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

Actively looking for work includes writing, telephoning, or applying in person to an employer for work;

### Explanatory Notes (continued)

#### Definitions (continued)

answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency, advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

Unemployed persons looking for first job are those who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.

The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

Duration of unemployment is the period from the time the person began looking for work or was laid off to the end of the survey week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full-time for two weeks or more to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration.

Median duration of unemployment is the duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other comprising persons whose duration is below it.

Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation. Unemployed persons who had worked full-time for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.

The labour force comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, as defined above.

The labour force participation rate for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the survey week, were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined. This category therefore includes persons who were keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (e.g. school or university), retired or voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, inmates of institutions, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the survey week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation, provided they had not actively looked for work in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week, and

(a) in the survey week:

- (i) were without a job, business, or farm; or
- (ii) had worked for less than one hour for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind; or

- (iii) had worked for less than 15 hours without pay in a family business or on a farm; or
- (b) had been stood down without pay for four weeks or more up to the end of the survey week.

Marital status. In the labour force survey, persons are classified as married or not married. Marital status is determined from information supplied by the respondent about the individual himself or herself and, where the person was reported as being married, about the living arrangements of persons usually resident in the household. Marital status does not therefore necessarily reflect legal status. Persons are classified as married if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not married category includes persons who have never married, or are widowed, separated, or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household. Persons who live in a de facto relationship but do not volunteer this information when asked whether they are married, are classified as not married.

In conjunction with the revision of estimates back to February 1978 to conform to revised population estimates, the new definition of marital status outlined above was adopted. Consequently, estimates of marital status contained in this publication are not comparable with estimates published before the February 1984 issue of this publication. This revision to the marital status classification has been undertaken in two parts. Firstly, for all surveys from February 1978, persons who reported that they were separated, were reclassified as not married (previously they were included as married). Secondly, from June 1983 onwards, in addition to including persons reported as separated, the not married category includes persons, who although reported as married, did not, at the time of the survey, have a spouse who was a usual resident of the household.

Industry classification. Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), 1983.

Occupation classification. Occupation has been classified according to the Classification and Classified List of Occupations, revised June 1981.

The Brisbane Statistical Division comprises the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, Logan, and Redcliffe, the Shire of Redland, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, and Pine Rivers.

#### Population Benchmarks

Labour force survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable

Explanatory Notes (continued)Population Benchmarks (continued)

estimates. The independent population statistics (benchmarks) are the latest available estimates at the time the labour force survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in the ABS publication "Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly" (Catalogue No. 3101.0) because they are necessarily derived from incomplete information about population changes.

Revision of Series

Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each Census of Population and Housing and when population estimation bases are reviewed. Survey estimates back to February 1978 have been recalculated to conform to revised population estimates which take account of results of the 1981 Census.

Following the change in official population estimates to a place of usual residence basis from the 1981 Census, the population benchmarks used in this revision of labour force survey estimates are compiled according to place of usual residence. For an explanation of the new conceptual basis of population estimates see "Population Estimates: An Outline of The New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates" (Catalogue No. 3216.0). To co-ordinate with the new benchmarks, the labour force survey questionnaire was changed in October 1982 to enable identification of each respondent's place of usual residence. Persons who are away overseas from their usual residence for less than six weeks at the time of interview are generally enumerated at their usual residence when relevant information can be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey. Persons who, at the time of interview, are overseas for six weeks or more but for less than 12 months are included in the estimates on the assumption that their labour force characteristics are similar to those of the persons responding in the survey.

Comparability of Series

As noted above, estimates from February 1978 have been revised to conform to revised population estimates and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to February 1978 which have not been revised.

Related Publications

Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request:

"Indicators of Business Activity" (1303.3)

"Monthly Summary of Statistics" (1304.3)

Information Paper "Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey" (6232.0)

All publications produced by the ABS are listed in the "Catalogue of Publications" (Catalogue No. 1101.0) which is available from any ABS Office.

Unpublished Statistics

The ABS can also make available certain labour force statistics which are not published. Where it is not practicable to provide the required statistics by telephone, they may be available in other forms, such as microfiche, photocopy, computer printout, or clerically extracted tabulation. A charge may be made for providing unpublished statistics in these forms.

For further information on these unpublished statistics contact Bevin Morris by telephoning Brisbane (07) 222 6277, or write to Information Services at the address below.

Symbols and Other Usages

.. Not applicable.

\* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. (See Technical Notes pages 22 and 23 regarding reliability of the estimates.)

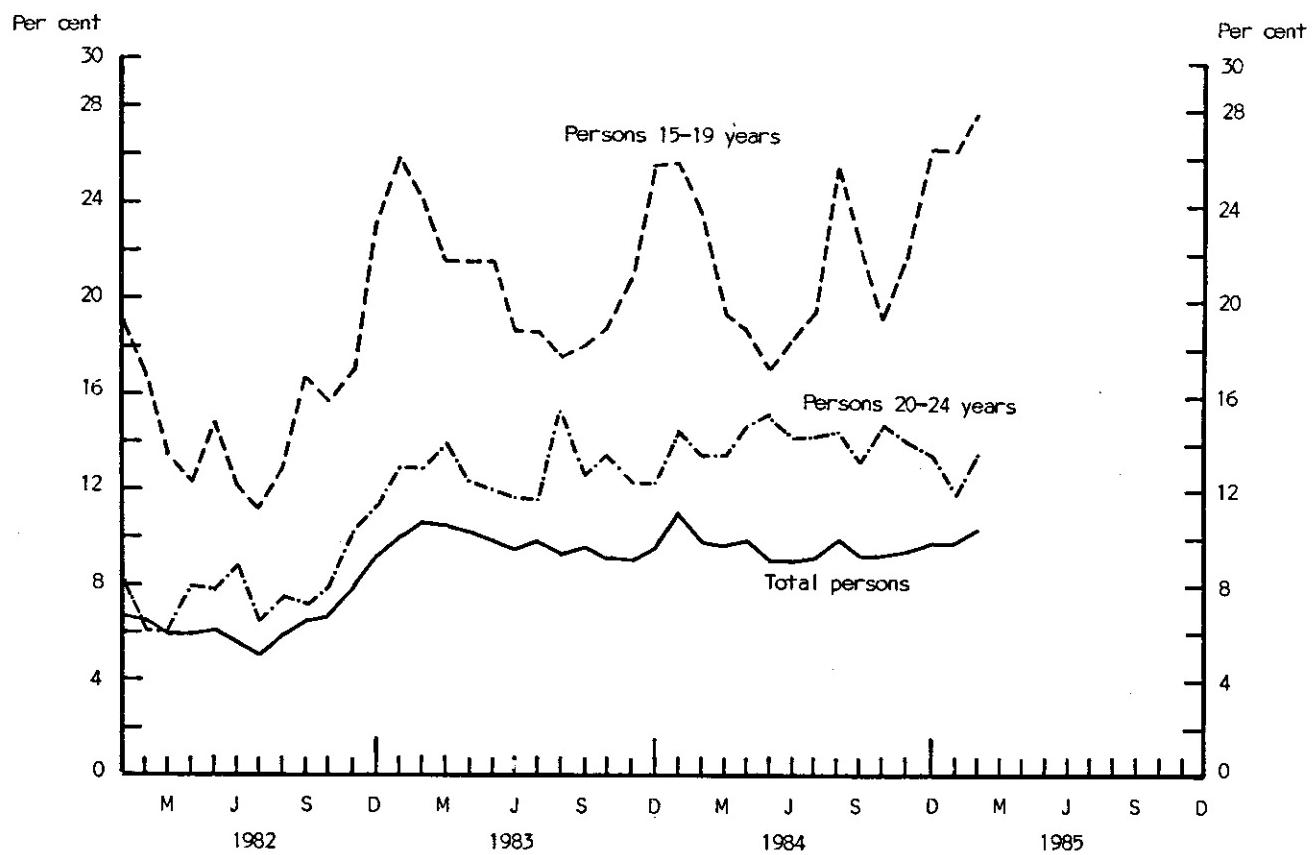
Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

D. N. ALLEN

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

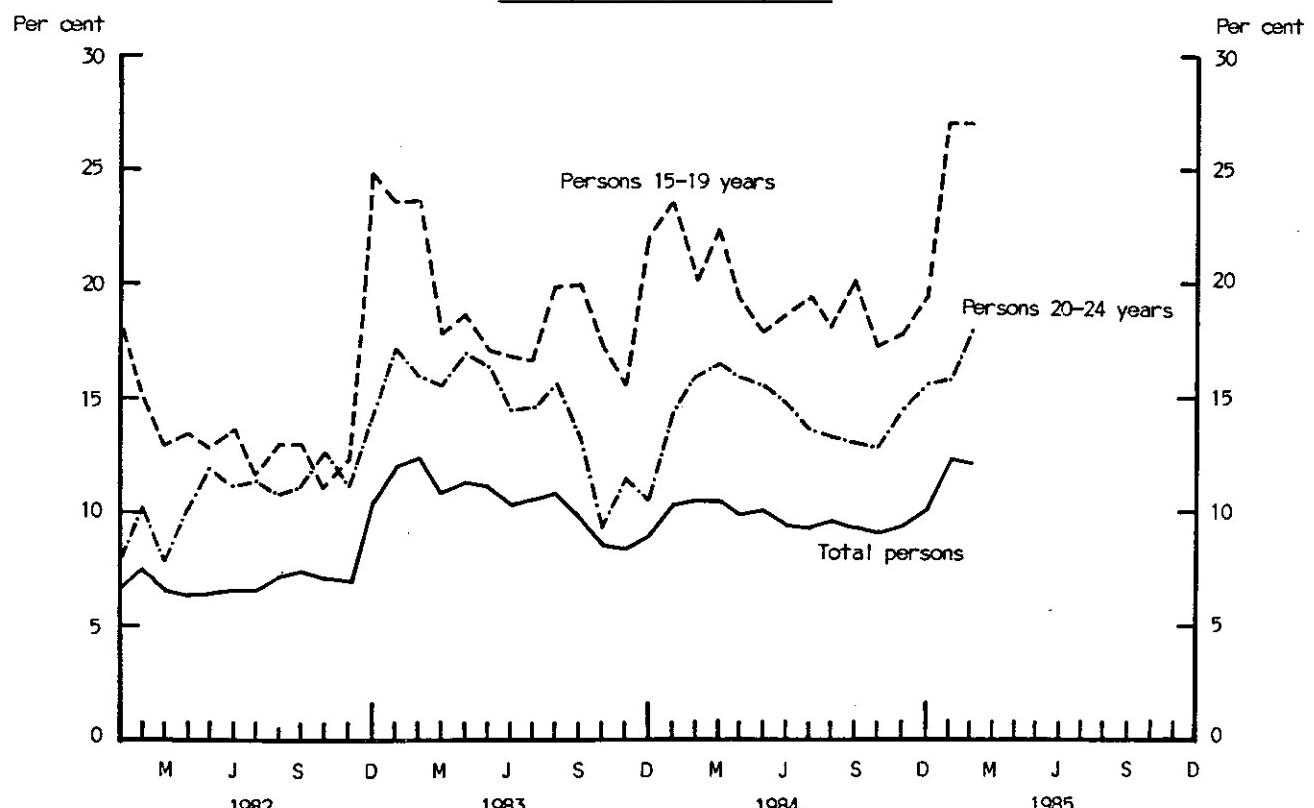
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Diagram 1 - Unemployment Rates (a) by Age, Brisbane Statistical Division, January 1982 to February 1985

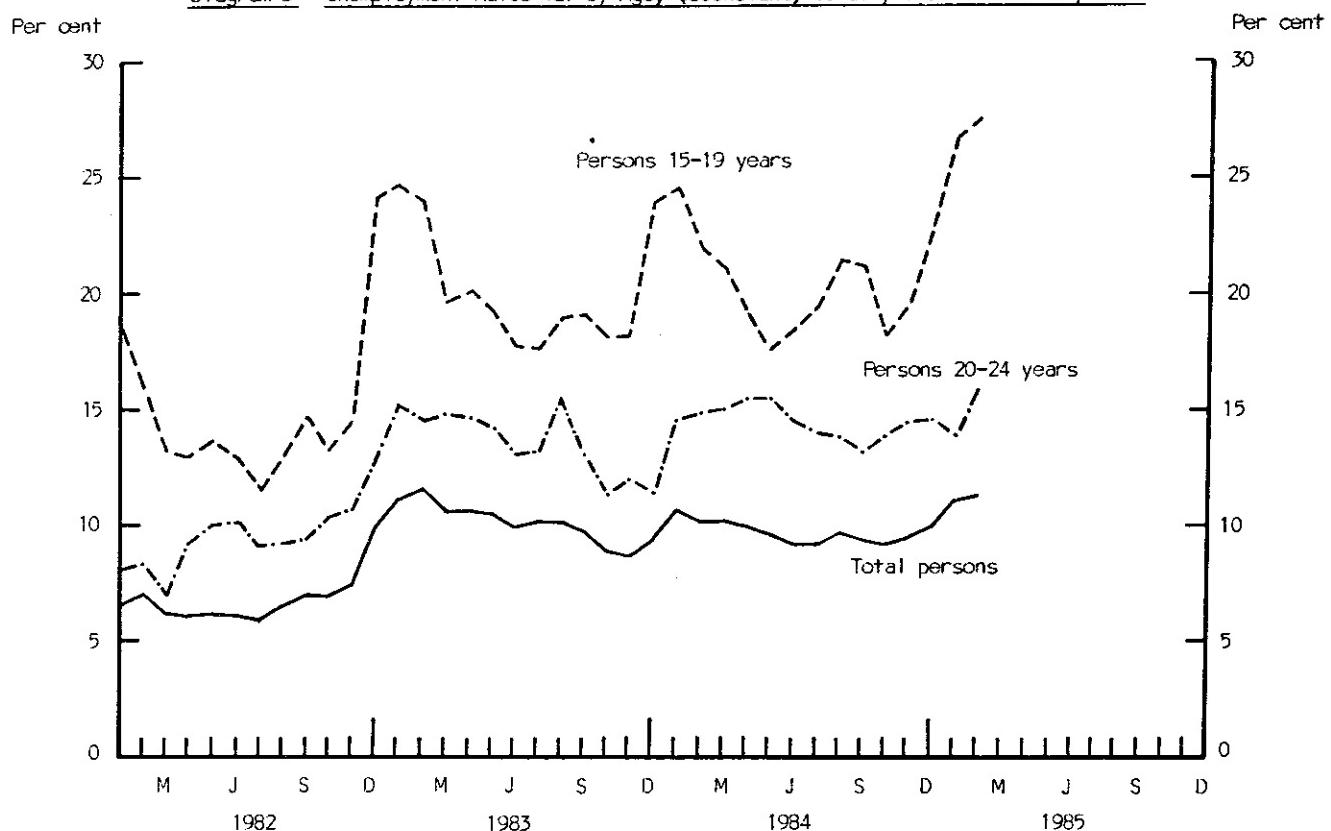


(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

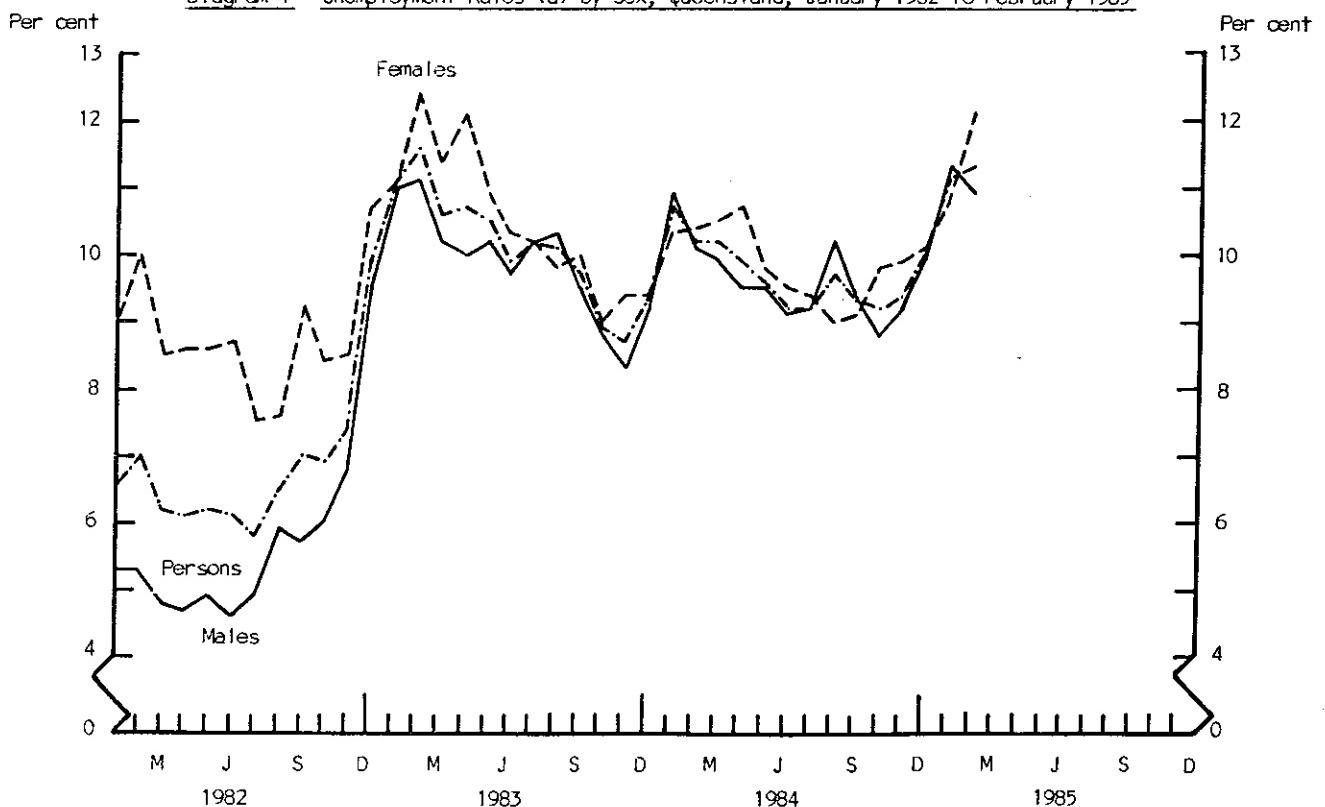
Diagram 2 - Unemployment Rates (a) by Age, Queensland excluding Brisbane Statistical Division, January 1982 to February 1985



(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

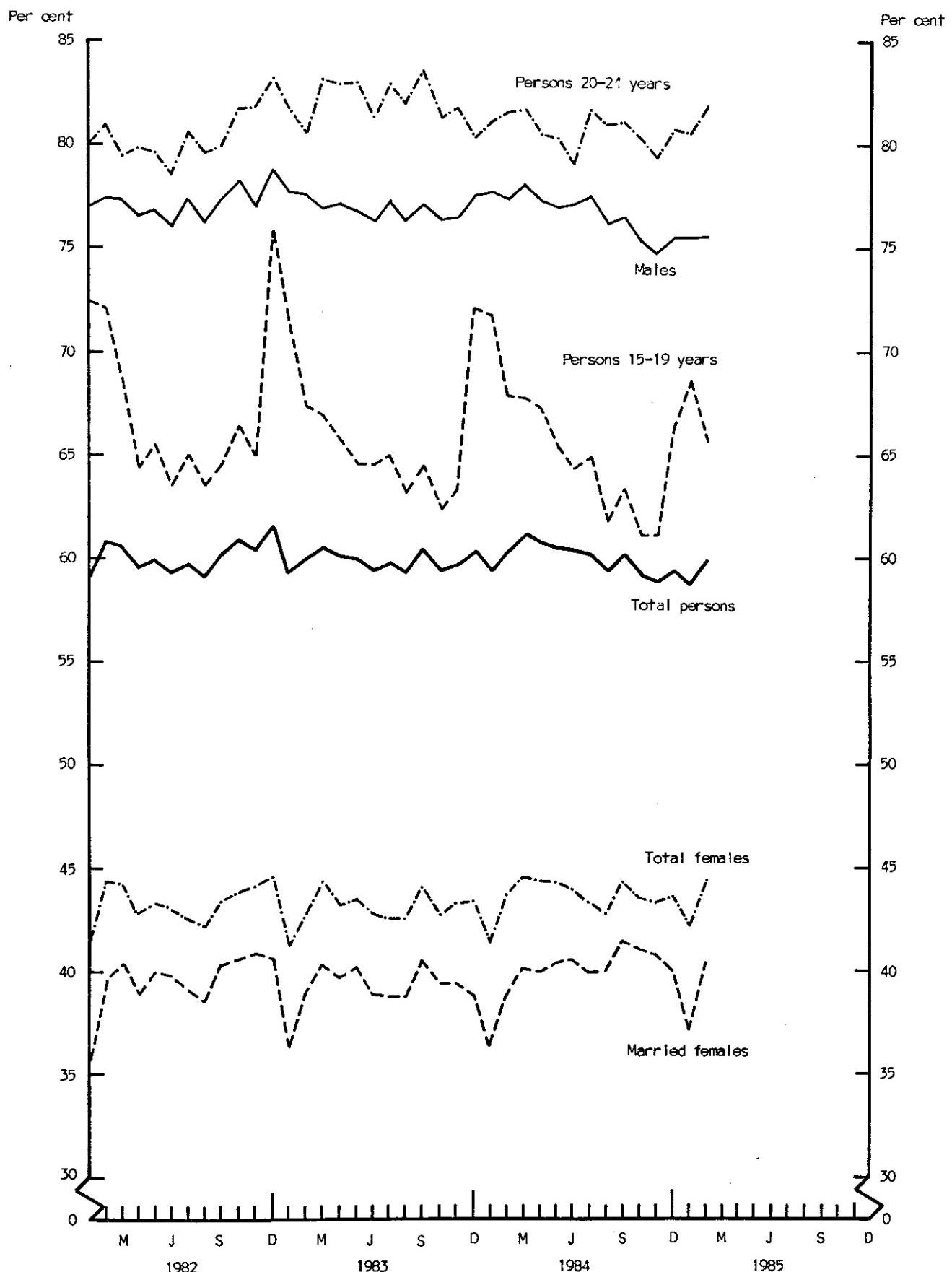
Diagram 3 - Unemployment Rates (a) by Age, Queensland, January 1982 to February 1985

(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

Diagram 4 - Unemployment Rates (a) by Sex, Queensland, January 1982 to February 1985

(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

Diagram 5 - Labour Force Participation Rates (a) by Age and Sex, Queensland, January 1982 to February 1985



(a) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 1 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland, January 1984 to February 1985

Month	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
		Number	Unemployment rate (a)	Number	Participation rate (b)		
		'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000
Males							
1984: January	..	637.1	78.0	10.9	715.1	77.7	205.0
February	..	641.4	72.0	10.1	713.3	77.4	208.7
March	..	649.5	71.7	9.9	721.3	78.1	202.7
April	..	647.1	67.9	9.5	715.0	77.3	210.3
May	..	646.0	67.7	9.5	713.7	77.0	212.9
June	..	650.4	64.9	9.1	715.2	77.1	212.7
July	..	653.9	66.0	9.2	719.8	77.5	209.1
August	..	636.6	72.0	10.2	708.6	76.2	221.4
September	..	644.6	67.1	9.4	711.8	76.5	219.2
October	..	640.1	62.0	8.8	702.2	75.3	230.3
November	..	634.8	63.9	9.2	698.8	74.8	234.8
December	..	636.0	69.6	9.9	705.6	75.5	229.1
1985: January	..	627.0	79.7	11.3	706.7	75.5	229.2
February	..	631.6	77.0	10.9	708.7	75.6	228.7
Married Females							
1984: January	..	194.9	13.5	6.5	208.4	36.3	366.4
February	..	206.9	15.3	6.9	222.2	38.7	351.7
March	..	211.9	18.0	7.8	229.9	40.1	344.0
April	..	210.3	17.8	7.8	228.2	39.9	343.1
May	..	216.2	15.6	6.7	231.8	40.4	342.3
June	..	216.1	17.2	7.4	233.3	40.5	342.8
July	..	217.6	13.7	5.9	231.3	39.9	347.9
August	..	216.3	15.6	6.7	231.9	40.0	348.3
September	..	223.6	15.4	6.4	239.0	41.4	337.7
October	..	218.8	17.8	7.5	236.6	41.0	340.6
November	..	217.4	17.7	7.5	235.1	40.7	342.1
December	..	212.6	17.1	7.4	229.6	40.0	345.1
1985: January	..	201.7	14.7	6.8	216.4	37.1	366.8
February	..	214.3	21.2	9.0	235.5	40.4	347.5
Not Married Females (c)							
1984: January	..	153.2	26.4	14.7	179.5	49.7	181.7
February	..	160.3	27.3	14.6	187.6	51.5	176.6
March	..	163.5	26.1	13.8	189.6	51.8	176.6
April	..	163.2	26.9	14.2	190.1	51.3	180.2
May	..	160.7	25.1	13.5	185.9	50.4	183.2
June	..	160.5	22.2	12.2	182.7	49.6	185.8
July	..	153.7	24.7	13.8	178.3	48.6	188.4
August	..	153.2	20.8	12.0	174.0	47.4	193.1
September	..	158.6	22.7	12.5	181.4	48.8	190.4
October	..	153.6	22.4	12.7	176.1	47.3	196.3
November	..	153.9	23.0	13.0	176.9	47.3	196.8
December	..	160.2	24.9	13.4	185.1	49.0	192.3
1985: January	..	157.6	28.7	15.4	186.3	50.3	184.0
February	..	158.7	30.0	15.9	188.7	50.7	183.2

Table 1 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland, January 1984 to February 1985 (continued)

Month	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
		Number	Unemployment rate (a)	Number	Participation rate (b)		
		'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000
Total Females							
1984: January ..	348.1	39.8	10.3	387.9	41.4	548.1	936.0
February ..	367.2	42.6	10.4	409.8	43.7	528.3	938.0
March ..	375.4	44.1	10.5	419.4	44.6	520.6	940.1
April ..	373.5	44.7	10.7	418.3	44.4	523.3	941.6
May ..	377.0	40.8	9.8	417.7	44.3	525.4	943.1
June ..	376.6	39.4	9.5	416.0	44.0	528.6	944.7
July ..	371.3	38.3	9.4	409.6	43.3	536.3	945.9
August ..	369.4	36.4	9.0	405.8	42.8	541.4	947.2
September ..	382.2	38.2	9.1	420.4	44.3	528.1	948.5
October ..	372.5	40.3	9.8	412.7	43.5	536.9	949.6
November ..	371.3	40.7	9.9	412.0	43.3	538.9	950.8
December ..	372.8	41.9	10.1	414.7	43.6	537.3	952.1
1985: January ..	359.3	43.4	10.8	402.7	42.2	550.8	953.5
February ..	373.0	51.2	12.1	424.2	44.4	530.8	954.9
Persons							
1984: January ..	985.1	117.8	10.7	1,102.9	59.4	753.2	1,856.1
February ..	1,008.5	114.6	10.2	1,123.1	60.4	736.9	1,860.0
March ..	1,024.9	115.8	10.2	1,140.7	61.2	723.3	1,864.0
April ..	1,020.6	112.7	9.9	1,133.3	60.7	733.6	1,866.9
May ..	1,023.0	108.4	9.6	1,131.4	60.5	738.3	1,869.8
June ..	1,027.0	104.3	9.2	1,131.3	60.4	741.4	1,872.6
July ..	1,025.2	104.3	9.2	1,129.5	60.2	745.4	1,874.9
August ..	1,006.0	108.4	9.7	1,114.4	59.4	762.8	1,877.2
September ..	1,026.9	105.3	9.3	1,132.1	60.2	747.3	1,879.4
October ..	1,012.6	102.3	9.2	1,114.9	59.2	767.2	1,882.1
November ..	1,006.1	104.6	9.4	1,110.7	58.9	773.7	1,884.4
December ..	1,008.7	111.5	10.0	1,120.3	59.4	766.5	1,886.8
1985: January ..	986.3	123.1	11.1	1,109.4	58.7	780.0	1,889.4
February ..	1,004.6	128.2	11.3	1,132.8	59.9	759.5	1,892.3

- (a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
- (b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
- (c) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

Table 2 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over, Brisbane Statistical Division,  
January 1984 to February 1985

Month	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
		Number	Unemployment rate (a)	Number	Participation rate (b)		
		'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000
Males							
1984: January	..	289.8	36.7	11.2	326.5	77.5	94.9
February	..	293.4	32.1	9.9	325.5	77.0	97.0
March	..	296.8	31.3	9.5	328.2	77.5	95.3
April	..	294.2	30.3	9.3	324.4	76.5	99.7
May	..	295.3	28.8	8.9	324.0	76.3	100.9
June	..	293.3	29.3	9.1	322.6	75.8	103.1
July	..	297.6	29.5	9.0	327.1	76.8	99.0
August	..	288.4	32.8	10.2	321.3	75.3	105.3
September	..	291.3	30.5	9.5	321.8	75.4	105.2
October	..	291.0	28.4	8.9	319.3	74.7	107.9
November	..	287.2	29.7	9.4	316.9	74.1	110.5
December	..	291.2	31.9	9.9	323.1	75.5	104.6
1985: January	..	287.6	32.5	10.1	320.1	74.8	107.8
February	..	290.9	33.5	10.3	324.4	75.8	103.8
Married Females							
1984: January	..	90.7	7.3	7.5	98.0	37.4	164.2
February	..	97.2	7.6	7.2	104.8	40.1	156.7
March	..	97.6	9.2	8.6	106.9	41.2	152.7
April	..	95.5	9.4	8.9	104.9	40.2	156.1
May	..	99.5	8.1	7.5	107.6	40.9	155.5
June	..	100.7	7.5	7.0	108.2	41.1	154.8
July	..	98.9	6.9	6.5	105.8	40.1	158.2
August	..	97.9	7.9	7.5	105.8	40.2	157.5
September	..	102.1	7.6	7.0	109.7	41.8	152.7
October	..	101.9	8.7	7.9	110.6	42.0	152.8
November	..	99.3	7.7	7.2	106.9	41.1	153.3
December	..	99.9	7.5	7.0	107.4	41.3	152.9
1985: January	..	94.7	6.5	6.5	101.3	38.4	162.3
February	..	100.8	8.9	8.1	109.7	41.6	153.9
Not Married Females (c)							
1984: January	..	80.1	13.6	14.5	93.6	49.9	94.0
February	..	85.6	12.2	12.5	97.8	51.7	91.5
March	..	89.0	11.4	11.4	100.4	52.2	92.0
April	..	87.9	13.1	12.9	100.9	52.6	90.8
May	..	85.6	10.6	11.0	96.2	50.5	94.3
June	..	82.9	10.3	11.1	93.3	48.7	98.1
July	..	81.1	12.0	12.9	93.1	48.8	97.9
August	..	82.6	10.7	11.4	93.3	48.5	99.0
September	..	84.5	11.0	11.6	95.5	49.3	98.3
October	..	80.8	11.5	12.5	92.3	47.8	100.7
November	..	83.5	11.6	12.2	95.1	48.4	101.3
December	..	87.1	12.7	12.7	99.9	50.8	96.7
1985: January	..	86.2	11.7	11.9	97.9	50.5	95.8
February	..	86.7	12.8	12.9	99.5	51.3	94.5

Table 2 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over, Brisbane Statistical Division,  
January 1984 to February 1985 (continued)

Month	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	
		Number	Unemployment rate (a)	Number	Participation rate (b)			
		'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	
Total Females								
1984: January	..	170.8	20.9	10.9	191.7	42.6	258.2	449.8
February	..	182.8	19.8	9.8	202.6	44.9	248.3	450.9
March	..	186.6	20.7	10.0	207.3	45.9	244.7	451.9
April	..	183.4	22.4	10.9	205.9	45.5	246.9	452.8
May	..	185.2	18.6	9.1	203.8	44.9	249.8	453.6
June	..	183.6	17.9	8.9	201.5	44.3	252.9	454.4
July	..	180.0	18.9	9.5	199.0	43.7	256.0	455.0
August	..	180.5	18.6	9.3	199.1	43.7	256.5	455.6
September	..	186.6	18.7	9.1	205.2	45.0	251.0	456.2
October	..	182.7	20.2	10.0	202.9	44.5	253.5	456.4
November	..	182.8	19.3	9.5	202.0	44.2	254.6	456.7
December	..	187.0	20.2	9.7	207.2	45.4	249.7	456.9
1985: January	..	180.9	18.2	9.2	199.1	43.5	258.2	457.3
February	..	187.5	21.7	10.4	209.2	45.7	248.4	457.6
Persons								
1984: January	..	460.6	57.6	11.1	518.2	59.5	353.1	871.3
February	..	476.2	51.9	9.8	528.1	60.5	345.2	873.4
March	..	483.4	52.0	9.7	535.4	61.2	340.0	875.4
April	..	477.6	52.7	9.9	530.3	60.5	346.6	876.9
May	..	480.4	47.4	9.0	527.8	60.1	350.6	878.5
June	..	476.9	47.1	9.0	524.0	59.5	356.0	880.0
July	..	477.7	48.4	9.2	526.0	59.7	355.0	881.1
August	..	468.9	51.4	9.9	520.3	59.0	361.8	882.1
September	..	477.9	49.2	9.3	527.1	59.7	356.1	883.2
October	..	473.6	48.6	9.3	522.2	59.1	361.4	883.7
November	..	470.0	49.0	9.4	519.0	58.7	365.2	884.1
December	..	478.2	52.1	9.8	530.3	60.0	354.3	884.6
1985: January	..	468.5	50.7	9.8	519.2	58.7	366.0	885.2
February	..	478.3	55.3	10.4	533.6	60.2	352.2	885.8

- (a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.  
 (b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.  
 (c) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

Table 3 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland excluding Brisbane  
 Statistical Division, January 1984 to February 1985

Month	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
		Number	Unemployment rate (a)	Number	Participation rate (b)		
		'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000
Males							
1984: January	..	347.3	41.3	10.6	388.5	77.9	110.1
February	..	348.0	39.9	10.3	387.8	77.6	111.7
March	..	352.7	40.4	10.3	393.1	78.5	107.4
April	..	352.9	37.7	9.6	390.6	77.9	110.6
May	..	350.8	38.9	10.0	389.7	77.7	112.1
June	..	357.1	35.6	9.1	392.7	78.2	109.7
July	..	356.2	36.5	9.3	392.7	78.1	110.1
August	..	348.2	39.2	10.1	387.3	76.9	116.1
September	..	353.3	36.6	9.4	389.9	77.4	114.1
October	..	349.2	33.7	8.8	382.8	75.8	122.3
November	..	347.6	34.2	9.0	381.8	75.4	124.3
December	..	344.8	37.7	9.9	382.5	75.4	124.6
1985: January	..	339.4	47.2	12.2	386.7	76.1	121.4
February	..	340.8	43.5	11.3	384.2	75.5	124.9
Married Females							
1984: January	..	104.2	6.2	5.6	110.4	35.3	202.2
February	..	109.7	7.7	6.5	117.4	37.6	195.0
March	..	114.3	8.7	7.1	123.0	39.1	191.3
April	..	114.8	8.5	6.9	123.2	39.7	187.1
May	..	116.7	7.6	6.1	124.3	39.9	186.8
June	..	115.5	9.6	7.7	125.1	40.0	188.0
July	..	118.7	6.8	5.4	125.5	39.8	189.7
August	..	118.4	7.7	6.1	126.1	39.8	190.7
September	..	121.5	7.8	6.0	129.3	41.1	185.1
October	..	116.9	9.1	7.2	126.0	40.2	187.8
November	..	118.1	10.0	7.8	128.2	40.4	188.8
December	..	112.6	9.6	7.9	122.2	38.9	192.1
1985: January	..	107.0	8.1	7.1	115.1	36.0	204.4
February	..	113.5	12.2	9.7	125.7	39.4	193.6
Not Married Females (c)							
1984: January	..	73.1	12.8	14.9	85.9	49.5	87.7
February	..	74.6	15.1	16.9	89.8	51.4	85.0
March	..	74.5	14.6	16.4	89.2	51.3	84.6
April	..	75.3	13.8	15.5	89.2	49.9	89.4
May	..	75.1	14.5	16.2	89.7	50.2	88.8
June	..	77.6	11.9	13.3	89.4	50.5	87.7
July	..	72.5	12.7	14.9	85.2	48.5	90.5
August	..	70.6	10.2	12.6	80.7	46.2	94.1
September	..	74.1	11.7	13.6	85.8	48.2	92.1
October	..	72.9	10.9	13.1	83.8	46.7	95.6
November	..	70.4	11.4	13.9	81.8	46.1	95.5
December	..	73.1	12.2	14.3	85.2	47.2	95.5
1985: January	..	71.4	17.0	19.3	88.5	50.1	88.2
February	..	72.0	17.2	19.3	89.3	50.1	88.7

Table 3 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland excluding  
Brisbane Statistical Division, January 1984 to February 1985 (continued)

Month	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
		Number	Unemployment rate (a)	Number	Participation rate (b)		
		'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000
Total Females							
1984: January ..	177.3	18.9	9.6	196.2	40.4	289.9	486.2
February ..	184.3	22.8	11.0	207.1	42.5	280.0	487.1
March ..	188.8	23.4	11.0	212.2	43.5	275.9	488.1
April ..	190.1	22.3	10.5	212.4	43.4	276.4	488.8
May ..	191.8	22.1	10.3	213.9	43.7	275.6	489.5
June ..	193.0	21.5	10.0	214.5	43.8	275.7	490.3
July ..	191.3	19.4	9.2	210.7	42.9	280.2	490.9
August ..	188.9	17.8	8.6	206.8	42.1	284.8	491.6
September ..	195.7	19.5	9.1	215.1	43.7	277.1	492.3
October ..	189.8	20.0	9.5	209.8	42.5	283.4	493.2
November ..	188.5	21.4	10.2	209.9	42.5	284.3	494.2
December ..	185.7	21.8	10.5	207.5	41.9	287.7	495.1
1985: January ..	178.4	25.2	12.4	203.6	41.0	292.6	496.2
February ..	185.5	29.4	13.7	215.0	43.2	282.3	497.3
Persons							
1984: January ..	524.5	60.2	10.3	584.7	59.4	400.1	984.8
February ..	532.3	62.7	10.5	595.0	60.3	391.7	986.7
March ..	541.5	63.8	10.5	605.3	61.2	383.3	988.6
April ..	543.0	60.0	9.9	603.0	60.9	387.0	990.0
May ..	542.6	61.0	10.1	603.6	60.9	387.7	991.3
June ..	550.1	57.1	9.4	607.2	61.2	385.4	992.6
July ..	547.5	55.9	9.3	603.4	60.7	390.4	993.8
August ..	537.1	57.0	9.6	594.1	59.7	400.9	995.1
September ..	549.0	56.1	9.3	605.1	60.7	391.2	996.3
October ..	539.0	53.7	9.1	592.6	59.4	405.8	998.4
November ..	536.1	55.7	9.4	591.8	59.2	408.5	1,000.3
December ..	530.5	59.5	10.1	590.0	58.9	412.2	1,002.2
1985: January ..	517.8	72.4	12.3	590.2	58.8	414.0	1,004.3
February ..	526.3	72.9	12.2	599.2	59.5	407.2	1,006.5

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(c) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

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Table 4 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group, Queensland, February 1985

Table 4 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group, Queensland,  
February 1985 (continued)

Age group (years)	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
		Number '000	Unemployment rate (a) %	Number '000	Participation rate (b) %		
Total Females							
15 - 19	..	51.0	18.6	26.7	69.6	65.8	36.1
20 - 24	..	66.2	10.4	13.5	76.5	71.7	30.2
25 - 34	..	94.2	9.3	9.0	103.5	51.4	97.7
35 - 44	..	88.1	8.3	8.6	96.4	56.9	73.1
45 - 54	..	52.7	3.9	6.9	56.6	48.7	59.6
55 - 59	..	12.9	*	*	13.3	23.4	43.4
60 - 64	..	5.3	*	*	5.7	10.4	49.3
<u>15 - 64</u>	..	370.4	51.2	12.1	421.5	52.0	389.4
65 and over	..	*	*	*	*	*	141.4
<u>Total</u>	..	373.0	51.2	12.1	424.2	44.4	530.8
Persons							
15 - 19	..	102.2	38.8	27.5	141.0	65.7	73.5
20 - 24	..	146.8	27.6	15.8	174.4	81.9	38.7
25 - 34	..	268.2	28.1	9.5	296.3	73.1	109.1
35 - 44	..	243.7	18.7	7.1	262.4	76.1	82.3
45 - 54	..	152.2	9.9	6.1	162.1	68.1	75.8
55 - 59	..	53.9	3.1	5.5	57.0	50.0	57.0
60 - 64	..	27.5	*	*	29.5	27.2	78.8
<u>15 - 64</u>	..	994.6	128.2	11.4	1,122.8	68.5	515.2
65 and over	..	10.0	*	*	10.0	3.9	244.3
<u>Total</u>	..	1,004.6	128.2	11.3	1,132.8	59.9	759.5

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(c) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

Table 5 - Civilian Labour Force (a) by Age Group and Location, Queensland, February 1985

Age group (years)	Number						Participation rate (b)				
	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females			Persons	
		Married	Not married (c)	Total			Married	Not married (c)	Total		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	
Brisbane Statistical Division											
15 - 19 ..	33.2	*	31.1	32.0	65.2	65.1	*	64.4	63.8	64.4	
20 - 24 ..	45.3	9.8	29.0	38.8	84.1	92.5	54.3	87.0	75.5	83.8	
25 - 34 ..	88.2	33.3	17.4	50.7	138.9	94.0	45.4	75.0	52.5	72.9	
35 - 44 ..	76.3	38.3	9.2	47.5	123.8	94.9	59.3	59.7	59.4	77.2	
45 - 54 ..	47.2	21.9	7.3	29.3	76.5	85.3	49.9	67.2	53.3	69.4	
55 - 59 ..	21.0	3.8	3.1	6.9	28.0	78.3	18.5	46.2	25.3	51.6	
60 - 64 ..	10.6	*	*	*	13.2	44.1	*	*	*	26.4	
15 - 64 ..	321.7	109.0	98.9	207.9	529.6	84.6	45.7	66.7	53.8	69.1	
65 and over	*	*	*	*	4.0	*	*	*	*	3.4	
<u>Total</u> ..	324.4	109.7	99.5	209.2	533.6	75.8	41.6	51.3	45.7	60.2	
Rest of Queensland											
15 - 19 ..	38.3	3.0	34.5	37.5	75.8	66.2	60.7	68.4	67.7	66.9	
20 - 24 ..	52.7	14.6	23.1	37.7	90.4	91.6	51.5	85.7	68.1	80.1	
25 - 34 ..	104.6	38.3	14.5	52.8	157.4	94.8	45.6	70.4	50.5	73.2	
35 - 44 ..	89.8	40.9	8.0	48.9	138.6	94.7	53.6	60.3	54.6	75.2	
45 - 54 ..	58.4	22.1	5.2	27.3	85.6	87.8	44.1	47.0	44.6	67.1	
55 - 59 ..	22.7	4.8	*	6.4	29.1	74.5	21.2	*	21.7	48.6	
60 - 64 ..	13.2	*	*	3.1	16.3	45.0	*	*	10.7	28.0	
15 - 64 ..	379.6	125.4	88.3	213.7	593.2	85.0	43.8	64.1	50.4	68.1	
65 and over	4.7	*	*	*	6.0	7.5	*	*	*	4.4	
<u>Total</u> ..	384.2	125.7	89.3	215.0	599.2	75.5	39.4	50.2	43.2	59.5	
Total Queensland											
15 - 19 ..	71.4	3.9	65.7	69.6	141.0	65.7	57.4	66.4	65.8	65.7	
20 - 24 ..	97.9	24.4	52.1	76.5	174.4	92.1	52.6	86.4	71.7	81.9	
25 - 34 ..	192.8	71.6	31.9	103.5	296.3	94.4	45.5	72.8	51.4	73.1	
35 - 44 ..	166.0	79.2	17.2	96.4	262.4	94.8	56.2	59.9	56.9	76.1	
45 - 54 ..	105.5	44.0	12.6	56.6	162.1	86.6	46.8	57.0	48.7	68.1	
55 - 59 ..	43.8	8.7	4.6	13.3	57.0	76.3	19.9	34.9	23.4	50.0	
60 - 64 ..	23.8	*	3.0	5.7	29.5	44.6	*	16.1	10.4	27.2	
15 - 64 ..	701.3	234.4	187.1	421.5	1,122.8	84.8	44.6	65.5	52.0	68.5	
65 and over	7.4	*	*	*	10.0	6.7	*	*	*	3.9	
<u>Total</u> ..	708.7	235.5	188.7	424.2	1,132.8	75.6	40.4	50.7	44.4	59.9	

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

(c) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

Table 6 - Employed Persons (a) by Full-time or Part-time Status, Queensland, January 1984 to February 1985

Month	Males		Females						Persons	
			Married		Not married (b)		Total			
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Number (*000)										
1984: January ..	600.4	36.7	113.0	81.9	118.0	35.2	231.0	117.1	831.4	153.8
February	605.2	36.2	109.1	97.8	119.0	41.3	228.1	139.1	833.3	175.3
March ..	611.4	38.1	109.0	102.9	119.6	43.8	228.7	146.7	840.1	184.8
April ..	607.3	39.8	110.3	100.0	122.0	41.2	232.3	141.3	839.6	181.0
May ..	606.2	39.9	112.6	103.6	121.0	39.8	233.5	143.4	839.7	183.3
June ..	609.8	40.6	114.0	102.1	120.2	40.3	234.2	142.4	844.0	183.0
July ..	612.9	41.0	115.6	102.0	118.4	35.3	234.1	137.2	846.9	178.2
August ..	599.5	37.1	115.6	100.6	118.6	34.5	234.3	135.1	833.8	172.2
September	606.5	38.1	121.2	102.4	118.2	40.4	239.4	142.8	845.9	180.9
October ..	601.3	38.8	118.8	100.0	111.6	42.0	230.4	142.1	831.7	180.9
November	594.2	40.6	117.9	99.5	114.0	39.9	231.9	139.4	826.1	180.1
December	600.0	36.0	114.6	98.0	122.4	37.8	237.0	135.8	837.0	171.8
1985: January ..	590.0	37.1	118.1	83.7	121.7	35.9	239.8	119.5	829.8	156.6
February	595.0	36.7	114.0	100.3	120.6	38.1	234.5	138.5	829.5	175.1

## Full-time/Part-time as a Proportion of Employed Persons (c) (per cent)

1984: January ..	94.2	5.8	58.0	42.0	77.0	23.0	66.4	33.6	84.4	15.6
February	94.4	5.6	52.7	47.3	74.3	25.7	62.1	37.9	82.6	17.4
March ..	94.1	5.9	51.5	48.5	73.2	26.8	60.9	39.1	82.0	18.0
April ..	93.9	6.1	52.4	47.6	74.7	25.3	62.2	37.8	82.3	17.7
May ..	93.8	6.2	52.1	47.9	75.2	24.8	62.0	38.0	82.1	17.9
June ..	93.8	6.2	52.7	47.3	74.9	25.1	62.2	37.8	82.2	17.8
July ..	93.7	6.3	53.1	46.9	77.1	22.9	63.0	37.0	82.6	17.4
August ..	94.2	5.8	53.5	46.5	77.5	22.5	63.4	36.6	82.9	17.1
September	94.1	5.9	54.2	45.8	74.5	25.5	62.6	37.4	82.4	17.6
October ..	93.9	6.1	54.3	45.7	72.6	27.4	61.9	38.1	82.1	17.9
November	93.6	6.4	54.2	45.8	74.1	25.9	62.5	37.5	82.1	17.9
December	94.3	5.7	53.9	46.1	76.4	23.6	63.6	36.4	83.0	17.0
1985: January ..	94.1	5.9	58.5	41.5	77.2	22.8	66.7	33.3	84.1	15.9
February	94.2	5.8	53.2	46.8	76.0	24.0	62.9	37.1	82.6	17.4

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over.

(b) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

(c) Employed persons in each category (full-time males, part-time males, etc.) as a proportion of all employed persons in the corresponding sex/marital status group (i.e. males, married females, not married females, total females, or persons).

Table 7 - Employed Persons (a) by Industry Division and Status of Worker, Queensland, February 1985  
('000)

Industry division and status of worker	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married (b)	Total	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ..	62.8	18.8	3.0	21.8	84.6
Mining .. .. ..	17.8	*	*	*	19.0
Manufacturing .. .. ..	101.9	17.5	11.9	29.4	131.3
Electricity, gas, and water .. .. ..	14.1	*	*	*	15.9
Construction .. .. ..	68.6	8.0	*	10.2	78.8
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. ..	123.6	50.8	41.2	92.0	215.6
Transport and storage .. .. ..	52.9	5.0	3.5	8.4	61.4
Communication .. .. ..	15.8	3.5	*	5.5	21.3
Finance, property, and business services .. .. ..	51.4	21.0	20.7	41.7	93.1
Public administration and defence .. .. ..	36.6	6.1	8.3	14.4	51.0
Community services .. .. ..	56.0	58.4	47.4	105.8	161.8
Recreation, personal, and other services .. .. ..	30.2	23.1	17.5	40.7	70.9
<u>Total employed</u> .. .. ..	631.6	214.3	158.7	373.0	1,004.6
Employers .. .. ..	48.9	18.8	*	20.9	69.8
Self-employed .. .. ..	77.8	31.7	5.1	36.9	114.6
Wage and salary earners .. .. ..	502.4	161.9	150.9	312.8	815.2
Unpaid family helpers .. .. ..	*	*	*	*	5.0

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

Table 8 - Employed Persons (a) by Occupation Group, Queensland, February 1985  
('000)

Occupation group	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married (b)	Total	
Professional, technical, and related workers ..	68.8	32.0	27.3	59.3	128.1
Administrative, executive, and managerial ..	59.0	9.7	*	12.5	71.5
Clerical .. .. ..	44.9	61.3	57.7	119.0	163.9
Sales .. .. ..	47.5	30.7	25.9	56.6	104.1
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc. ..	69.8	18.4	3.2	21.6	91.4
Transport and communication .. .. ..	45.5	5.8	*	7.8	53.3
Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c. (c) .. .. ..	259.1	16.6	9.5	26.1	285.3
Service, sport, and recreation .. .. ..	37.0	39.9	30.2	70.0	107.0
<u>Total</u> .. .. ..	631.6	214.3	158.7	373.0	1,004.6

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

(c) Including miners, quarrymen, and related workers.

Table 9 - Average Hours Worked (a) by Employed Persons (b) by Industry Division and Status of Worker, Queensland, February 1985

Industry division and status of worker	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married (c)	Total	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ..	49.9	34.5	40.8	35.3	46.1
Mining ..	39.1	*	*	*	38.7
Manufacturing ..	38.0	27.9	33.9	30.3	36.3
Electricity, gas, and water ..	33.7	*	*	*	34.0
Construction ..	40.3	19.9	*	23.3	38.1
Wholesale and retail trade ..	40.9	28.7	26.7	27.8	35.3
Transport and storage ..	40.3	25.8	31.9	28.3	38.6
Communication ..	33.1	25.9	*	28.8	32.0
Finance, property, and business services ..	41.5	27.4	36.9	32.1	37.3
Public administration and defence ..	35.9	27.6	35.3	32.1	34.8
Community services ..	39.9	29.3	34.5	31.6	34.5
Recreation, personal, and other services ..	39.0	27.4	29.7	28.4	32.9
<u>Total employed</u> ..	40.4	28.6	32.3	30.2	36.6
Employers ..	51.7	34.9	*	34.8	46.6
Self-employed ..	44.8	26.5	34.6	27.6	39.3
Wage and salary earners ..	38.6	28.1	32.2	30.1	35.3
Unpaid family helpers ..	*	*	*	*	41.4
Full-time workers ..	41.9	40.0	37.8	38.9	41.0
Part-time workers ..	16.2	15.6	15.1	15.5	15.6

(a) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. (b) Civilians aged 15 years and over. (c) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

Table 10 - Employed Persons (a) by Hours Worked, Queensland, February 1985  
('000)

Hours worked	Males	Number employed			Persons	
		Females				
		Married	Not married (b)	Total		
0 (c) ..	32.2	11.8	8.4	20.1	52.3	
1-15 ..	25.3	48.4	20.8	69.2	94.5	
16-29 ..	35.1	40.9	14.2	55.1	90.2	
30-34 ..	37.8	17.6	12.1	29.7	67.5	
35-39 ..	78.3	23.6	27.6	51.2	129.5	
40 ..	189.9	40.3	51.4	91.6	281.5	
41-44 ..	40.8	7.1	8.6	15.7	56.5	
45-48 ..	50.6	7.5	7.5	15.0	65.6	
49 and over ..	141.6	17.2	8.1	25.4	166.9	
<u>Total</u> ..	631.6	214.3	158.7	373.0	1,004.6	

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. (b) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced. (c) See Explanatory Notes.

Table 11 - Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment (a), Queensland, December 1983 to February 1984 and December 1984 to February 1985

Duration of unemployment (a)	1983		1984			1985	
	December	January	February	December	January	February	
Males							
Number unemployed			'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Under 4 weeks	..	..	14.0	10.6	9.5	14.4	10.6
4 and under 8 weeks	..	..	9.5	16.5	11.1	8.7	18.5
8 and under 13 weeks	..	..	6.4	10.5	9.1	7.3	11.2
13 and under 26 weeks	..	..	9.8	9.3	10.6	10.0	11.0
26 and under 52 weeks	..	..	11.4	14.7	9.8	10.0	10.1
52 weeks and over	..	..	14.7	16.3	21.8	19.2	18.4
<u>Total</u>	..	..	65.7	78.0	72.0	69.6	79.7
			weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	..		17.0	13.0	18.0	15.0	12.0
Females							
Number unemployed			'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Under 4 weeks	..	..	9.8	7.9	10.4	11.8	8.6
4 and under 8 weeks	..	..	7.0	8.3	5.9	5.6	9.2
8 and under 13 weeks	..	..	*	6.0	5.9	4.8	6.1
13 and under 26 weeks	..	..	5.1	5.2	3.8	5.1	5.3
26 and under 52 weeks	..	..	6.2	5.1	6.4	7.4	5.7
52 weeks and over	..	..	7.8	7.3	10.2	7.3	8.5
<u>Total</u>	..	..	38.2	39.8	42.6	41.9	43.4
			weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	..		10.1	9.0	12.0	10.1	9.1
Persons							
Number unemployed			'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Under 4 weeks	..	..	23.8	18.6	20.0	26.2	19.2
4 and under 8 weeks	..	..	16.6	24.8	17.0	14.3	27.7
8 and under 13 weeks	..	..	8.8	16.5	15.0	12.1	17.3
13 and under 26 weeks	..	..	14.8	14.5	14.4	15.1	16.2
26 and under 52 weeks	..	..	17.6	19.7	16.2	17.5	15.7
52 weeks and over	..	..	22.5	23.6	32.0	26.5	26.9
<u>Total</u>	..	..	104.0	117.8	114.6	111.5	123.1
			weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	..		14.0	12.0	15.0	13.0	12.0
							13.1

(a) See Explanatory Notes.

Table 12 - Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rates (a) by Industry Division and Occupation Group of Last Full-time Job, Queensland, November 1983 to February 1985

Industry division, occupation group, and unemployment category	November 1983		February 1984		May 1984		August 1984		November 1984		February 1985	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Persons who had worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job in the last two years ..	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
	63.2	5.9	72.7	6.7	70.7	6.5	67.6	6.3	67.0	6.2	76.8	7.1
Industry division												
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ..	4.1	4.2	4.9	5.9	6.3	7.1	5.6	6.2	4.4	4.5	7.4	8.0
Manufacturing ..	13.8	9.2	16.7	10.8	13.9	9.5	13.3	9.1	13.8	9.8	14.9	10.2
Construction ..	11.6	12.8	9.8	11.0	10.0	10.9	9.5	11.0	7.2	8.4	10.4	11.7
Wholesale and retail trade ..	15.9	6.7	16.5	6.9	15.4	6.5	16.2	7.0	16.3	6.9	14.1	6.1
Community services ..	4.3	2.6	4.5	2.7	6.7	3.7	4.4	2.5	4.7	2.7	6.9	4.1
Recreation, personal, and other services ..	4.1	5.7	6.2	8.1	5.9	7.6	6.4	8.2	7.5	9.8	8.9	11.2
Other industries ..	9.4	3.6	14.0	5.2	12.6	4.7	12.2	4.6	13.2	5.0	14.2	5.2
Occupation group												
Administrative, executive, managerial, and clerical ..	7.2	3.2	8.3	3.5	8.4	3.5	8.1	3.4	8.7	3.8	6.8	2.8
Sales ..	8.7	8.1	6.2	5.8	8.0	7.2	6.7	6.2	8.1	7.3	6.8	6.2
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc. ..	4.5	4.4	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.8	5.2	5.0	7.6	7.7
Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers (b)	33.1	10.2	35.5	10.8	31.5	9.7	33.0	10.4	29.3	9.4	38.0	11.8
Service, sport, and recreation	5.6	5.1	7.5	6.5	8.0	6.6	6.7	5.8	8.9	7.4	10.0	8.5
Other occupation groups ..	4.0	2.0	8.8	4.4	8.5	4.2	6.3	3.2	6.8	3.5	7.6	4.0
Other												
Persons looking for first job ..	11.5	..	16.5	..	16.0	..	12.7	..	13.7	..	20.0	..
Persons who have not worked full-time for two weeks or more during the last two years (c) ..	19.4	..	23.5	..	19.8	..	26.7	..	22.9	..	28.2	..
Persons stood down ..	*	..	*	..	*	..	*	..	*	..	3.2	..
<u>Total unemployed</u> ..	95.8	8.7	114.6	10.2	108.4	9.6	108.4	9.7	104.6	9.4	128.2	11.3
Persons looking for full-time work	81.9	8.9	101.0	10.8	93.6	10.0	94.6	10.2	90.8	9.9	109.4	11.7
Persons looking for part-time work	14.0	7.4	13.6	7.2	14.9	7.5	13.8	7.4	13.8	7.1	18.8	9.7

(a) The number of unemployed in each industry division or occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(b) Including miners, quarrymen, and related workers.

(c) Excluding persons looking for their first job.

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Estimation procedure

The labour force estimates are derived from the monthly population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, the estimates and the movements derived from them are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and this is known as the relative standard error.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. Standard errors of estimates derived from the survey and of monthly, quarterly, and annual movements can be determined by using Tables A and B.

The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

Standard errors of estimates derived from the monthly labour force survey have been re-estimated. The re-estimation follows the re-selection of the sample in October 1982 and consequent production of data on a place of usual residence basis. The new standard errors are shown in Tables A and B. The differences between the old and new standard errors are minor, with large estimates being associated with higher standard errors and smaller estimates having slightly lower standard errors.

As the standard errors in Tables A and B show, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard

error. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable use. For the labour force survey, estimates which have a relative standard error larger than 25 per cent are not published. In the tables in this publication, estimates below 3,000 and percentages based on such estimates have not been included but are indicated by \*. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. Standard errors of monthly movements are given in Table B. The estimates of standard error of monthly movements apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months. Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters (quarterly movements), corresponding months of consecutive years (annual movements) and other non-consecutive months, will generally be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in Table B. Standard errors of quarterly movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table B by 1.5. Standard errors of all annual movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.3. When using Table A or Table B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

Examples of the calculation and use of standard errors are given below:

- (a) From Table A it will be seen that an estimate of 20,000 has a standard error of 1,650. Therefore there are about two chances in three that the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey would have been within the range 18,350 to 21,650 and about 19 chances in 20 that it would have been within the range 16,700 to 23,300.
- (b) The estimate increases between two consecutive months by 25,000 to 75,000. Table B relates the standard error of the monthly movement to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived. In this case the estimate of 75,000 is the larger. From Table B it will be seen that the standard error of the monthly movement is about 2,200. Therefore there are about two chances in three that if all dwellings had been included in the survey the movement would have been in the range +22,800 to +27,200 and about 19 chances in 20 that it would have been within the range +20,600 to +29,400.

Technical Notes (continued)Table A - Standard Errors of Estimates

Size of estimate	Standard errors	Per cent of estimate
persons	No.	%
(a) 3,000	690	23.2
3,500	750	21.4
4,000	800	19.9
4,500	840	18.7
5,000	880	17.7
6,000	960	16.0
10,000	1,200	12.1
20,000	1,650	8.1
50,000	2,350	4.7
100,000	3,050	3.1
200,000	3,950	2.0
300,000	4,500	1.5
500,000	5,300	1.1
1,000,000	6,600	0.7

(a) Estimates below 3,000 have not been published (see text above).

Table B - Standard Errors of Estimates of Monthly Movements

Size of larger estimate	Standard errors of estimates of monthly movements	Size of larger estimate	Standard errors of estimates of monthly movements
3,000	680	20,000	1,350
3,500	720	50,000	1,900
4,000	760	100,000	2,400
4,500	790	200,000	3,150
5,000	820	300,000	3,650
6,000	880	500,000	4,400
10,000	1,050	1,000,000	5,600

The relative standard errors of estimates of aggregate hours worked, average hours worked, and median duration of unemployment are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate (see Table A) and then multiplying the figure so obtained by the following factors: aggregate hours worked, 1.2; average hours worked, 0.7; median duration of unemployment, 2.0.

Publication cut-off points for these and other estimates are shown in Table C. Because of the higher relative standard errors, estimates of aggregate hours worked and median duration of unemployment have higher

cut-off points for publication than other estimates as shown in Table A.

Table C - Publication Cut-off Points for Labour Force Estimates

Estimates classified by	Number of persons
Aggregate hours worked	.. 4,200
Average hours worked	.. 1,500
Median duration of unemployment	10,800
All other estimates	.. 3,000

The standard errors of estimates relating to agricultural employment are generally somewhat higher than the standard errors of other estimates of the same magnitude. Standard errors for Brisbane Statistical Division and Rest of State are approximately the same as those for Queensland as a whole.

Proportions and percentages (for example, participation rates) formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and denominator. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion or percentage is given below.

$$\text{RSE} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right) = \sqrt{\left[ \text{RSE}(x) \right]^2 + \left[ \text{RSE}(y) \right]^2}$$

Standard errors contained in Tables A and B are designed to provide an average standard error applicable for all monthly labour force survey estimates. Recent analysis of standard errors applicable to particular survey estimates has shown that the standard errors on estimates of employment are generally equivalent to those shown in Tables A and B, while standard errors for unemployment and persons not in the labour force are approximately two per cent lower and seven per cent higher, respectively, than those shown in the tables.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in the recording and coding of data, and errors made in the processing of data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.